The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 10. NO. 24. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920. WHOLE NO. 492.

PURGE OUR CONGRESS SANCTIFY YOUR VOTE!

The great surge of resentment against the congress that passed the Esch-Cummins bill and that idled away its time in backyard vituperation and recrimination while the cost of living took wings and soared on high keeps rolling up and becomes more menacing to those against whom it was originally directed.

Those who betrayed the people once will do it again—if they get the chance.

Those who betrayed the people once are not going to get the chance again—if the working people have their way.

One betrayal is sufficient. One Esch-Cummins law is too much. One course of injunctions is all Labor wants.

Because of this betrayal, because of this official bidding, this official reaction, the non-partisan political campaign of the American working people is going to turn things upside down.

The man who says we want to go back to what we had sizes things up wrong. The past is gone and nobody wants any more of it.

The man who knows what progress means and who opens his arms in welcome to progress, who offers to the people honesty, faith in democracy, a belief in the principles of justice and freedom—he's the man.

Thousands of committees of working men and women all over the country are working for the success of the candidates of freedom and progress. Thousands of committees are working for the success of the candidates who are square with the great masses of our people.

Thousands of committees, by the same token, are doing their very best to see that no political renegade, no political time server, no political hireling gets into public office for another chance to sell his soul in betrayal.

What a great movement this is!

Elect the good, true men on whatever ticket they may be.

Put into office those who have character and vision, those who love liberty, those who know what democracy means, those who are conscientious in the service of humanity!

There is a great inspiration in this political movement. It carries within it something of the fervor of the battlefield, something of the purity of a great nation, something of the resolve and purpose of a mighty crusade.

American Labor's campaign is a great campaign of service, for service.

Millions are enlisted in this great cause of the people.

Millions see the hope that is in it, the promise that it gives.

Toilers, sanctify your vote!

For President---Harding Or Cox? Read! Think! Choose!

Washington, Sept. 4.—In a pamphlet entitled, "For President—Harding or Cox? Read! Think! Choose!" the labor attitude and social viewpoints of these presidential candidates are presented by Samuel Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, platform committee of the A. F. of L. national non-partisan political campaign committee.

Senator Harding's record in congress shows 10 votes unfavorable to labor, seven favorable and once paired unfavorable. The unfavorable list includes: Voted for the anti-strike section of the Cummins railroad bill, voted for the Cummins-Esch railroad bill, voted against extending federal control of railroads for two years that a test might be made of this theory under normal conditions, voted on four occasions for the stop-watch and speeding-up systems in government plants, voted for the Borland amendment that would lengthen the work day of government clerks and voted for an amendment to the civil service retirement bill which would practically nullify this legislation.

The pamphlet continues to call attention to Senator Harding's advocacy, in his speech of acceptance, to collective bargaining and to his "unalterable insistence" that its exercise must not destroy what the senator describes as the "equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood."

"No definition of this exception to the senator's approval of collective bargaining," says the platform committee, "has been found coming from him and his meaning is necessarily left open to conjecture."

The committee quotes a speech made by Senator Harding at San Antonio, Texas, January 15, 1915, in which he said:

"The magnificent resources of Mexico will never be given to mankind and that country will never come into its own until it is brought under the civilizing influence of the American flag. How and when that condition will be brought about is not for me to say at this time, but it is coming."

"The value of this quotation," says the committee, "lies in the fact that it shows Senator Harding's views in 1915 to have been entirely in harmony with the republican platform declarations written in 1920."

Senator Harding's record as a member of the seventy-fifth Ohio general assembly shows no vote unfavorable to labor.

Governor Cox's record, as governor of Ohio (compiled by the Ohio state federation of labor) shows that in connection with 59 legislative measures of interest to labor, no adverse action was taken by him in a single instance.

The platform committee quotes from Governor Cox's speech of acceptance, in which he said:

"The writ of injunction should not be abused. Intended as a safeguard to person and property, it could easily, by abuse, cease to be the protective device it was intended to be.

"Collective bargaining, through the means of representatives selected by the employer and employe, respectively, will be helpful rather than harmful to the general interest."

Governor Cox's record as a member of the sixty-second congress shows no vote unfavorable to labor.

In its summary of these two records of presidential candidates, the platform committee says:

"There can be but one conclusion based upon a careful and impartial survey of the actions and declarations of the candidates. Governor Cox has shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people, a readier response to their needs and to their proposals, and a broader statesmanship in his public discussions of the problems of the industrial world.

"It must be exasperating to the whole American public that political parties, bidding for the suffrage of the whole citizenship, cannot state in definite terms what are their proposals and what are their pledges. The same exasperation must be felt regarding many of the utterances of candidates. However, the viewpoint of Governor Cox is, we find, more clearly expressed and less open to the criticism of lack of clarity.

"Moreover, and as an argument that admits of no qualifying or denial, there is Governor Cox's record as governor of Ohio during which he acted upon 59 measures of interest to labor without acting on one, and not a single one adverse to labor.

"This is a record of fidelity to humanity, of understanding of the needs of the great masses of the people that has few equals in American political life.

"The American labor movement asks from no man or woman a pledge of political conduct. It seeks to dictate to none. Its field is limited, and properly so, to furnishing to the rank and file the information upon which they base conclusions.

"With the workers of America rests the right of deciding for which candidate they shall vote."

SWITCHMEN'S YARN DENIED.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 4.—James B. Connors, acting international president of the Switchmen's union of North America, denies statements published in the public press this month that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will take over the contracts of the switchmen's union.

In denying that officers of the switchmen ever contemplated such a move, Mr. Connors said:

"In the first place the officers of the Switchmen's union have no authority to enter into any agreement with any one to merge, consolidate or amalgamate the Switchmen's union with any other organization. If such a procedure were contemplated, it would first have to be taken up in convention and if the convention took action on the matter would have to be referred to the membership for a referendum vote to be ratified.

"While it is true we have suffered to some considerable extent as a result of the outlaw movement, still we are not alarmed. We realize that everything we have gained we have had to fight for and we will probably have to go over the same ground again. Therefore this is to advise our members and friends not to pay any attention to any newspaper propaganda or stories that may be circulated by the press, the aim and object is to destroy the Switchmen's Union of North America."

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Provide street car rides at cost and remove public utilities from the field of speculation is recommended by the federal electric railroad commission, appointed by President Wilson to investigate the street car industry.

The commission's recommendations are in line with the oft-repeated declaration of labor that the purpose of quasi public corporations is primarily service for the public, with the owners of these properties only entitled to a fair remuneration.

The commission says public ownership and operation are undesirable unless the results under private operation prove unsatisfactory, and then only after securing the consent of a majority of the people to own and operate all public utilities in recognized, and legal obstacles to its exercise to be ratified.

The commission says that the financial credit of the street railway industry has been lost, and that in many localities it is not properly functioning as a public utility. Among the reasons for this condition are overcapitalization and financial mismanagement, extensions in unprofitable territory in furtherance of local politics, payment by the public of 5-cent fares to meet costs and increased cost of labor and material, the refusal of companies to limit to franchises or to fares should not be fixed. Edward N. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, is a member of this commission.

COPY A. F. of L. PLAN.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The A. F. of L. national non-partisan political campaign committee has received reports that there are "non-partisan leagues" springing up all over the country and efforts are being made to organize out of these leagues, or create the impression among workers especially that they are unions identical with the nonpartisan political campaign of the A. F. of L., and that they are in some way connected with the labor movement.

The A. F. of L. is independent. Any other political movement and the A. F. of L. itself is not affiliated to any political party nor does it accept the affiliation of any political party, regardless of its name. The nonpartisan political campaign of the A. F. of L. is being carried on through the state federations of labor, congressional district committees and committees chosen by the central bodies. These committees are responsible to these bodies alone.

CLOAK MAKERS WIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Wage increases and improved working conditions are included in an agreement between cloak makers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and employers. The 44-hour week is established and no overtime will be permitted in shops where more workers can be employed. Provision is made for employment of idle or disabled workers at rates below the scale. These rates shall be determined by the employer and the workers of the shop concerned, subject to the approval of the union.

WANT STRIKES STOPPED.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 4.—Trade unionists in the state of Oregon are going to combat a "can't-strike" bill, which they declare will be the next legislature. The bill is approved by employing interests. Its public sponsor is J. M. Devers, head of the state highway commission. The proposal would nullify the anti-labor injunction law, passed by the state legislature last year. This law, say the Oregon Labor Press, has been ignored by the courts and injunctions have been granted in larger numbers since its enactment than before.

MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 4.—Machinists employed by the American Can company have suspended work because of this concern's anti-union policy toward those employes. Plants in other localities are likewise affected.

ORGANIZE CO-OP. STORE.

Pratt, Kan., Sept. 4.—Trade unionists and farmers at this place will launch a co-operative store that is to be capitalized at $25,000.

FRENZIED PARTISANS WOULD IGNORE FACTS

Washington, Sept. 4.—Ignore facts and exert every effort to defeat labor in the policy of partisans of Senator Harding, who are frenzied at the publication of this candidate's labor record by the A. F. of L. national non-partisan political campaign committee.

These partisans insist that workers are ignorant to think for themselves, but when the A. F. of L. committee, following the instructions of A. F. of L. conventions, publish records for this purpose, frenzied outcries appear.

But the fact stands that Senator Harding voted slamming other door to handcuff railroad employes to their jobs by making it an offense against the law for them to strike; that he voted for the obnoxious Cummins-Esch railroad bill; that he voted on four occasions for the speeding up and Taylor systems in government plants; that he favored the Borland amendment, which would lengthen the work day of government clerks and that he favored an amendment to the civil service retirement bill that would destroy the intent of this legislation.

The smoke screen of the Washington Post is the charge that the publication of the records is "an insult to labor," and that President Gompers is attempting to "tell the workers how to vote. This smoke screen is supplemented by an open attempt to belittle the A. F. of L. committee's inclusion in Governor Cox's record of his favorable vote to prohibit the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. The use of this poison resulted in the most dreadful form of necrosis, and the pictures of workers afflicted with phossy jaw stung the consciences of the people to action.

This humanitarian legislation means nothing to the Washington Post, which says:

"Such match bill needs some illumination. Evidently the representatives of the Federation were deeply interested in the passage of this bill, as might seem from its title, to label matches with old-fashioned smelly matches, then Governor Cox certainly helped to confer a boon and, only upon the dumpers, but upon the whole country."

BAD HOUSING A MENACE.

New York, Sept. 4.—Officers of charity and social welfare associations in this city are destroying the health and morals of the poor. One social worker said: "It is not unusual to find two families living in one room, each consisting of a young father, mother and several children. They have been forced to double up because of high rents. One can readily see what the final outcome of these conditions will be. The shortage has become so acute that we have been forced to stop moving the families with the present dump basements. There are no places within these cellars to go without paying rent out of all proportion to their resources."

"Tear tenements are crowding many families to forego necessary food. Health conditions are receiving little attention in this condition, which, he said, will cause a lessening of resisting power, especially among children, and this will leave them less strength to repel disease.

APPEAL TO COURT.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Coal owners in Mercer and McDowell counties have appealed to the courts for an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers of America from compelling operators to sign check-off contracts before they are employed. The contracts provide that the miner shall not join a union while in the company's employ, also that the miner refer all other employment and in most cases has his wife and family sign a contract to waive his rights as a citizen.

This contract has been sustained by the United States supreme court.

LAWYERS WANT COSSACKS.

Denver, Sept. 4.—The Colorado Bar association will urge the next Colorado legislature to establish cossack regiments in the state to say that recent riots in connection with the local street car strike would have been prevented if cossacks were on the job. The bar association makes the assertion on the reported thugs and strikebreakers who staged the rioting. No definite comment on the policy of certain local newspapers that create a mob spirit which was capitalized by the thugs.

BUILDING WORKERS GAIN.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 4.—Wages have been increased $1 a day by the following crafts: plasterers, lathers, electricians, painters, bricklayers, hod carriers, electricians, lathers, sheet metal workers and painters.

PAINTERS ADVANCE.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—Organized painters have negotiated a wage agreement with employers. Rates are advanced.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 4.—The annual convention of the Illinois State federation of labor will convene in this city Monday, October 18.

PRESIDENT REJECTS BACK PAY DECISION

Washington, Sept. 4.—The president has refused to accept the back pay decision of the majority members of the anthracite coal commission and will compel the coal miners time they must abide by the commission's award.

The back pay decision provided that five months' back pay should be paid by the operators in five semi-monthly installments. The president said that the back pay and the manner of payment was no part of the commission's jurisdiction, and hence that further advances were not granted. The president informed the miners that they could take the arbitration proceedings "and I shall expect the anthracite mine workers to accept the award and carry it into effect in good faith."

In the New York Times of May 12," says the Open Forum, "is displayed on the front page the story of a $40,000,000 real estate deal. The project is the improvement of two city blocks by building to cost $25,000,000. The land is to be leased—not sold—for 21 years, at an aggregate rental of $15,000,000, or an average of over $700,000 a year.

"If one knows a little, but a little time to figure what the value of these two city blocks is that can command a bare land value rental of $700,000 a year, estimated on any reasonable interest basis, he will get a pretty clear idea of what constitutes land value, and where the great bulk of land values is to be found."

NO TAX ON IDLE LAND.

New York, Sept. 4.—"One of the curious things in connection with our present system of taxation," says press bureau, "is the fact that no federal tax has been laid upon idle land. The tax is levied on profits, incomes, upon profits, and upon all forms of business, but no attempt does the federal government get hold of the profits in the vacant lands of the country, which have increased in value so enormously.

"This is unfortunate, and is a preposterous sum. The committee of the conference, the joint committee of federal taxation, with headquarters at Chicago, estimates that between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 worth of vacant land pays no taxes at all to the federal government. This leaves the whole war burden upon business and upon those who derive their incomes therefrom.

"To correct this evil the Ralston-Norris bill now pending in congress lays a tax of 1 per cent on land values, without improvements over $10,000. This would exempt agricultural, coal, oil, mineral, timber, water power lands. The tax would return to the government about $1,000,000,000 and permit the reduction of that amount now based on industry that enter into prices and increase the cost of living."

THUG CATCHES TARTAR.

Braeholm, W. Va., Sept. 4.—A coal owners' thug was killed near here when he attempted to shoot a negro worker. The thug drew his gun and fired at the negro, who would have to be searched. They asked for his warrant and the thug began firing at the negro, who returned it to use, these taxes to be levied in such a manner as not to encourage industries or commercial enterprises.

GUARANTEE ENDS.

Washington, Sept. 4. — Starting with September 1 the government ended its policy of meeting the deficits of the railroads by reaching into the treasury of the United States. Under the Cummins-Esch bill the railroads were given this guarantee for six months after the passage of the act. Under this system Uncle Sam footed the bill for the excess of railroad expenses. It is whispered that some of the railroad managers will be slow over this outburst, because the government would meet all charges and they could then "soak" the public, possibly succeed in permanently disabling the railroad labor organizations.

BAKERS WIN IN SEATTLE.

Seattle, Sept. 4.—Bakers in this city have won a four-months' fight for improved conditions and the employers' association combine is smashed.

The bosses pledged to forfeit $100 if they signed the union agreement. Organized business interests stood behind the employers and police forces proved unavailing against the bakers' picket lines. Practically every bakery in the city is now in line.

IGNORE ANTI-UNION RULE.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 4.—Public school teachers in this city received to ignore State Superintendent Finegan's order that teachers must not join the American Federation of Teachers.

The teachers refuse to sign a contract in which they agree to retire from the union.

PAINTERS TO HAVE HOME.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 4.—By a referendum vote officers of the Brotherhood of Painters have been instructed to purchase ground and erect an office building in this city.

JUNGLE-MAN SPIRIT SHOWN BY EMPLOYERS

Washington, Sept. 4.—"A jungle-man spirit" is President Gompers' characterization in the report declaration in favor of the non-union shop by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The non-union declaration "with its denial of individual bargaining, involves no principle, said President Gompers.

"On the contrary," continues the trade union executive, "it is merely an effort to defeat the principle of collective bargaining. The chamber of Commerce of the United States hopes the employers of the United States will adopt it, if they have the power to do it. The spirit of it is unquestionably the same spirit of the jungle man who started out to kill.

"The effort to make it appear that the so-called 'open shop' involves the individual right of contract is so far out-worn and aged as to be pitiable. The right of an individual to undermine and destroy the standards of living and the industrial safety of his fellow workmen has been so long since exploded as to be unworthy of further discussion. The individual has no such right and any enlightened society or tribunal today recognizes such a right.

"It is to be regretted that there are those in America who care so little for human progress, who have so little of the real idealism of the republic, who have so small ability to understand the spirit of liberty but the terms of greed and exploitation, who have so slight regard for the welfare of humanity, as to make declarations of this character possible in this period of world history. But so long as there are those to whom greed is the only god, for whom the principles of liberty and justice make no appeal, who have no shame in the practices of modern barbarism, who know no humility in the presence of human suffering and who have no consent and no conscience, there will be necessity today for humanity to struggle against these forces will be necessary."

WANT STEEL TRUST PROBED.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A demand that the United States steel corporation be probed was presented to the annual convention of the state federation of labor by the federation's special committee on housing. The resolution says:

"We urge that the state federation of labor demand a complete investigation of the steel trust and all its subsidiary companies with reference to its activities in restraining the trades and industries of our country, through its fixed policy of refusing to employ members of labor unions."

The committee's housing program includes exemption for a limited time of new dwellings erected in state funds and other public funds by local housing commissions and the creation of a state housing commission.

The committee favors land taxes based on the rental income of these properties, and warning was raised against long-term leases which become deficiency to those least able to pay it.

"The deficiency," said the report, "should come from profits, large incomes, inheritances and taxes levied in such an extent that it would be began from the top down before putting it to use, these taxes to be levied in such a manner as not to encourage industries or commercial enterprises.

WAGE RAISES STOP.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The upward trend of factory workers' earnings seems to have come to a halt in July, at least temporarily, reports the New York state industrial commission. The index for July is a decrease of 3.6 per cent from the June average and is the first decrease reported since last April and the largest since last October.

The average weekly rate of $19.49 in this state means that the hundred "typical wage" workers earn $3.75 a day, with living costs the highest in the country, it is pointed out.

In the 11 chief industry groups, the highest average was $34.32 a week, in the metal, machinery group. The lowest average was in textiles, with $13.47. The next was in wearing clothing, with $24.55. Metals and machinery averaged $31.61; printing and paper goods, $29.47, and chemicals, oil and paints, $27.68.

SUPPORT THEIR OFFICERS.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 4.—Striking cigar makers have shocked the attempt of anti-union employers and the public officials to disrupt their union. Cigar Makers' union responsible for the strike, which is now in its fifth week, more than 12,000 men and women.

At a mass meeting the strikers pledged to aid their officers in the hands of a few men, and they declared that they will not allow the strikers are in hearty sympathy with trade union officials. They see no simple dividing a contest against wage reductions and for union conditions.

The strikers remind employers of Tampa that the militant activities of local powerful capitalists who are behind the agitation for the removal of the unpopular officials of the Cigar Makers' union.

IS BLANTON SANE?

Austin, Texas, Sept. 4.—Trade unionists in this state are asking if Congressman Blanton is sane.

The question was first raised when in his opposition to organized labor, in a recent speech he stated that the A. F. of L. has absorbed the International Typographical union and the Railway Clerks' union, while that union continues its policy of anti-union activities against the public press of this country and prohibits the publication of anti-union news.

CO-OPS. ARE ACTIVE.

East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 4.—At the regular monthly managers' meeting of the American plan Rochdale stores, connected with the Illinois co-operative wholesale society, the managers bought $1,000 worth of canned goods. Efforts indicates the progress true co-operation is making.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

Shawnee, Okla., Sept. 4.—After a "three-weeks' strike owners of laundry plants in this city have dispensed with the non-union shop idea and have signed contracts with the Laundry Workers' union.

WOULD STOP OCEAN'S TIDE.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 4.—Vice Admiral Usborne Moore has received enough publicity to qualify him as the "movies" because for his decision that the Atlantic ocean tide "has found no political sponsor," and that therefore a 44-hour force a union shop contract is illegal.

In whatever Norris organized labor has gained (the 8-hour day, the shop), the judiciary of the country, and the chancellor, has responded unfavorably. It is not material to the freedom of individual activity—which is the very fundamental law of the land and contravenes public policy."

After Justice delivered this awesome verdict in an attempt to stop the strike of the 4,000 men from the center of the stage while the various units of the trade union movement have come to the aid of shop agreements is increasing numerically.

The chancellor's wrath was directed at structural iron workers who struck for the 44-hour week, building in this city, because they employed a non-union shop and got on a job in New York city. The New York employer employs union men in its Newark job, but the architect informed them that the contract called for non-union men. The sub-contractors refused to recognize the union as the contractor and the architect notified the main contractor that the contract would be cancelled if union men were used.

STREET CAR MEN STICK.

Denver, Sept. 4.—At a mass meeting of striking street car men it was unanimously voted to reject the compromise offer that the strikers file individual applications for employment. The men say that the company is intent on getting them back one by one, and they refuse to abandon trade unionism. They say that if they do this they decline to raise wages, but will be compelled to fight to keep down the Street Car Men's union.

The workers' solidarity has resulted in the formation of other men's associations that gleefully accept the company's anti-union campaign. The hostile press is now assuming "fair" attitude, but trade unionists declare that they will be a long while before forgotten the brutalities and provocations goaded rioters and made possible the development of mob rule.

COAL MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, Sept. 4.—During May of this year 145 men were killed in and about coal mines in the United States, various states, excepting Kentucky, figures of the bureau of mines. In 1919 170 were killed. The 1920 figures indicate decreased fatalities.

The bureau reports that the total number of lives lost was 862.

The production of coal for the corresponding months of 1919 was 39,842,278 tons and for the five months of the present year.

TO ARBITRATE DISPUTE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 4.—The builders' exchange has abandoned its long anti-union fight and will arbitrate differences with organized building workers. Trouble started when unions demanded the signing of new an agreement with building employers and refused to operate under the anti-union plan. Other workers took up the fight.

FIREMEN JOIN UNION.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—Charters to 27 new affiliates have recently been issued by the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

PAINTERS WANT MORE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Painters' union has prepared a new wage scale, which raises rates from $5 a day to $6.

Joe Bailey, Anti-Unionist, Defeated by Texas Workers

Austin, Tex., Sept. 4.—Former United States Senator Joe Bailey has been defeated by Texas trade unionists in his fight for the nomination for governor of this state. He made his fight on the anti-union shop platform and his defeat was due to labor's trade unionism, collective bargaining and the eight-hour day.

In the democratic primary election of July 24, there were, besides Bailey, three other candidates. He received the top vote, but in the run-off primary against the second high candidate, Pat M. Neff, organized labor threw its entire energy into the fight against the anti-unionist whose appeals to prejudice have angered thousands of other citizens.

In no other election in this state has organized labor lined up as solidly, and Bailey has been snowed under by approximately 100,000 majority.

Bailey's defeat means the gradual decline of the anti-union shop campaign that has been waged by privileged organizations in this state.

Politicians and newspapers now realize that the non-partisan political policy of the trade union movement has a "kick."